

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 916.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at **two dollars** per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

IN THE CASE OF
JOHN EDWARDS SEN.
Late of Bourbon county,
A Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the creditors will be held at the commissioners' office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock p. m. for the purpose of authorising the assignees to institute such suits in law or equity, from time to time, as may be necessary. Also to agree to submit to reference or compromise, any dispute or difference, on account of, or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankrupt or to his estate or effects; and also to authorise the assignees to dispose of the lands and effects of said bankrupt, on such credit and for such security, as the creditors think proper to direct.

By order of the Commissioners.
W. MACBEAN, Clk.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN EDWARDS Sen. late of Bourbon county, a Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Buckner Baldwin, Stith, of Washington—Wm. Coleman, Cynthia—Wm. Macbean, or to Geo. Poyzer, of Lexington. Suits will be immediately brought against those who do not comply with the above.

B. B. Stith,
Wm. Coleman, } Assignees.
W. Macbean,

NOTICE.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale, LYING on Big Sandy, beginning at the mouth and extending up for quantity; being part of a military survey, granted in '54 and patented in '72. Will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers; and may be paid in Cash, Negroes, good young Horses or Bonds on good men, payable in a short time. Any person purchasing more than one hundred acres, may expect a short credit for part. The tract of land is of superior quality as to soil, timber, range, and an excellent fishery: Also the main road from Kentucky to Greenbrier in Virginia, leads through the said tract. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, now living on the premises.

GEORGE SHORT RIDGE.

March 2d, 1804.

N. B. There are several small farms on the land in good repair.

FOR SALE

The three story BRICK HOUSE, ON Main street Lexington, nearly opposite Mr. Benjamin Stout's, at present occupied by Mr. Edwards. The property will be sold very low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown.

T. W. HAWKINS.

March 15, 1804. 4w

ON Thursday, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be hired at my house, on the Winchester road,

Two valuable NEGRO MEN:

And will be sold Several good BROOD MARES, Of good blood, and in foal by Speculator, with number of other things too tedious to mention. Credit until the first day of January next, will be given. Good security required. Any of the above things will be sold at private sale.

WILLIAM N. LANE.

Clarke county, 12th March, 1804. 4t

The noted Horse MEDLEY,

FORMERLY the property of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber on the head of Jefferson, and will be let to mares at Eight Dollars the season, in Young Cattle, Cotton, Pork, Wheat, Hemp, Rye, or Country Linen, delived if at my house by the last of July, not paid by that time Six Dollars Cash. Fifteen Shillings cash the single leap, and Sixteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Good pasture gratis for mares coming from a distance, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES COGAR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office,

Price 25 cents.

THE PILGRIM'S SONGSTER.

BY JOHN A. GRANADE.

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed with Dr. Brown, for Select British Classics, Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa, and Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of gen. Bonaparte, are requested to call at this office and get their copies.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF

A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

8 FIRST CLASS.

SCHEME.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600 last drawn ticket,	600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200

277 Prizes. Dollars 4000

523 Blanks.

800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,
Tbos. Wallace,
Geo. Trotter, jun.
Dant. Bradford,
Jas. Fishback,
Andrew M'Calla,
Tbos. Bodley,

Managers.

12 CHEAP GOODS.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendus houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

BLUE DYING.

39 THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Croft Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3t

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lexington, Dec. 26th 1803.

LEXON.

LEXON.</

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Further to amend the act entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non-payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or marshal, as the case may be, when any collector shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers, or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said collectors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several marshals for the time being of the said district courts shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act; and are hereby authorized and required to execute deeds for so much of the said lands and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non-payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorized to sell for non-payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold, and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land or lot has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor, and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietor, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within

their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of the said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collector shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers, or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several marshals for the time being of the said district courts shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act; and are hereby authorized and required to execute deeds for so much of the said lands and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non-payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That where any lot or tract of land, shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges, and costs; And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of the land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges, and costs, bear to the sum for which the land was sold; and whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expense of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the services prescribed by this act the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty five cents, for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs, for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents;

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER VIII.

MY DEAR SIR,

OF your circuit or rather county courts of a superior grade, what shall I say of them? These courts, possessing exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in civil cases, where the object in controversy exceeds the sum of five pounds, appear to be composed of parts the most heterogeneous, and materials, the most discordant, that were ever attempted to be combined by any power human or divine. A power over life, liberty, and property—and exercised by whom? By three judges; one pretendedly learned, with a salary of seven hundred dollars a year; and the other, two as avowedly ignorant, with a compensation of two dollars per day whilst sitting.

The one called a Circuit Judge, and the other two Assistant Judges. Whilst together, all three have equal powers; but the two assistants may controul the circuit judge when all are present, and when one assistant attends with the circuit judge, the one may tie the vote of the other. Assistants indeed! why this disproportion of salary? Is it in proportion to the service? or to the capacity of rendering service? Why pay one seven hundred dollars for his learning (you call him learned) and place him between two ignorant men to receive assistance at two dollars per day? If these two are capable of assisting, why not give them the salary, and let the other sit and learn, at two dollars per day? This would seem more rational, because it would look like the foundation of a nursery for raising judges. As it is, the one who receives help, gets the pay; and they who help, have only their expences defrayed. The one who sits in the middle is now a harmless thing, a puppet moved by the juggler upon wires, an organ pipe through which the other two speak their unlettered decisions; of, no consequence unless an assistant is absent, or they happen to differ in opinion, when he rises into importance; and instead of receiving assistance, decides the cause himself, or operates as a kind of check, to prevent a decision from being given at all. Thus it is that decisions are given in these courts without order or uniformity, sometimes agreeable to law, and sometimes against it. Your assistant judges I believe are generally alike; uniformly unlettered and ignorant of law; but I hear of some of the circuit judges, who, if left to act alone, or even in conjunction with others of the same experience and learning as themselves would not disgrace the judgment seat of any country.

As to your Supreme court of errors and appeals, where a stranger would expect to find men of learning and experience, the court which presides over all others, whose decisions constitutes the law of the land, and the law by which all land is held: of this court I hear many complaints, some of them no doubt just, as there always will be against all human establishments. But is there good cause of complaint against the decisions of this court? Were the men who compose it, in a private station, perhaps their integrity or abilities would never have been called in question. This, however, I am told, has been done, and by the legislature too, which once deemed it necessary to interfere and correct a decision, supposed to be of dangerous tendency.

But their business is to keep all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, correct illegal proceedings, and control public officers to do what their duty requires. Are your judges equal to this duty? Are they deeply skilled and read in the law? These enquiries I have made, and to my very great surprise, I have been informed that none of the four judges were regularly bred to the profession of the law, none of them having had twenty years experience (as my lord Coke says they should have) before their appointment. Why are your courts filled with judges so poorly qualified? Is it because there are none better in the state? wherever I have been, your bar has appeared to be filled with professional men, and I presume they are like lawyers of other climes. They would not refuse a seat in court if it was attended with a suitable salary. Our lawyers esteem it the ne plus ultra of ambition to attain a seat in our superior courts, and our inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, correct illegal proceedings, and control public officers to do what their duty requires. Are your judges equal to this duty? Are they deeply skilled and read in the law? These enquiries I have made, and to my very great surprise, I have been informed that none of the four judges were regularly bred to the profession of the law, none of them having had twenty years experience (as my lord Coke says they should have) before their appointment. Why are your courts filled with judges so poorly qualified? Is it because there are none better in the state? wherever I have been, your bar has appeared to be filled with professional men, and I presume they are like lawyers of other climes. They would not refuse a seat in court if it was attended with a suitable salary. 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LEXINGTON, APRIL 3.

On the 19th ult. Capt. Wyatt, coach maker of this town, had a quantity of freigh painted canvas expoed to the sun, until evening, when it was rolled up and placed in the loft of his shop. About two o'clock the next morning, the canvas was discovered to be on fire, by two boys who were sleeping near it. By the great exertions of capt. Wyatt, and a few of his nearest neighbors the fire was extinguished, without any very material injury to the house. We are sorry to say that capt. Wyatt's face and hands were considerably burnt, in throwing the canvas out of the house. It is thought the fire must have been generated by the heat of the sun, which was absorbed in the canvas during the day.

On Sunday night last, there was a very brilliant Aurora-Borealis seen.

We are authorized to say that col. James Barbour, is a candidate in the district south of the Kentucky, for elector to choose a president and vice president of the United States.

The bank of the U. S. are making arrangements for establishing a branch bank at New-Orleans.

The negroes have substituted for St. Domingo, Hayti, the name which the island originally bore.

Dr. Barton is appointed by the American Philosophical society, to pronounce an eulogium on Dr. Joseph Priestly.

The following letter to Dr. Ephraim M'Dowell, has been put into our hands for publication. Ever feeling for female distress, we freely infors the letter. Although Miss M'Dowell (or M'Doll) has, for some time, been considered an impostor; yet their is somgthing in her conduct that is said to leave the most favourable impressions on all who converse with her.

Philadelphia, 11th Feb. 1804.

Dear Sir,
YOU no doubt recollect the account published in the western papers a few months since, relative to the robbery of a young woman, in the county of Lycoming in this state, by the name of M'Doll, on her way from Montreal to Kentucky, and the variety of reports which were in circulation relative to her character. Since my arrival in this place, I have been called on by a gentleman of the first respectability, under whose patronage this young woman now is, to know if I was acquainted with you, and to request of you the favor to furnish him with any information which you may posses relative to the father of Miss M'Doll. This application to you is in consequence of some information given Miss M'Doll, by a man from Kentucky, whose name was Jesse Scott. He informed her that Dr. M'Dowell, near Lexington, had told him that he was acquainted with Dr. John M'Doll, who lived in some part of the western country (he believes on Cumberland river) who moved from Montreal to Kentucky, in the year 1800. This information if correct, will be, to this unfortunate young woman, of the highest importance. She is induced from the silence of her father, to suppose him dead, and is apprehensive that the villain, Benjamin Connet, who robbed her, will attempt to benefit by her father's estate. A description of Connet's person, was given in the advertisements published in Kentucky last spring.

The reports which got into circulation in consequence of the silence of Miss M'Doll's friends and relations, have been a very serious injury to her; but from some late occurrences, there is very little doubt entertained of the reality of what has related of her adventures, and have excited a general interest in her behalf, among the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. She is certainly a very unfortunate female, and at any rate an object of commiseration. Should she be a proper subject of benevolence, or what she represents herself to be, certainly every person should feel an interest in the redress of her injuries; and if she should finally prove an impostor, the deception will be on the side of humanity. For my own part, I am very much at a loss to know what idea to form of this character. I have been introduced to her, and conversed with her more than once. She has a tolerable person, appears to be a woman about twenty years of age, rather a brunette, has a penetrating dark eye, appears thoughtful, and has a certain something in her countenance which indicates deep distress. There is no doubt of her being the person who was stripped naked, tied to a tree, and gagged, during a night so cold, that the saliva froze on her breast, her extremities frostbitten, and which was followed by a severe indisposition of three weeks, which had nearly terminated her life.

If you are possesed of the information mentioned above, you may communicate it to her through the medium of Mr. Bond, the British consul here, or Mr. William Ellis, of Muncy in this state, under whose directions she has lately left this for Montreal. If you know nothing of her father, if you will be so good as to write me, I will posses her of the information. I expect to remain in Philadelphia until some time in April.

I am Sir, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BARRY.
Dr. Ephraim M'Dowell, 2
Dowville, Kentucky. 5

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A plan has been presented to the first consul to chain together a number of flat bottomed boats, so as to make a bridge; and when a calm permits join them together, so as nearly to extend this bridge from Boulogne to Dover.

February 10.

The following letter has been lately received from a respectable commercial house in Copenhagen:

"We are sorry to inform you, that the news mentioned in our last respecting the French threatening to visit Denmark is now greatly feared; for it is generally believed that an attempt will be made to invade this country in a short time, and in consequence our different transactions are greatly depressed."

January 25.

Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 6th inst, from a visit to the coast. The army of Angereau lately at Bayonne, and supposed to be destined against Portugal, has been marched to Brest, where there is now said to be 30 or 40,000 troops ready for embarkation."

Each regiment of the line in France, has been ordered to furnish a certain number of chosen men for the camp at Arras, which is to constitute the invincible legion, escorting and surrounding Bonaparte in his conquest of England. Report says, that they are to take the oath to come back victorious with their general or never to return any more. Great emulation prevails among the veterans to enter into this legion; but the transcripts do not shew the same ardor.

A letter from Genoa, brought by the Hamburg mail on Thursday, mentions that Gen. Regnier is to command the troops destined to embark at Toulon, and that the fleet which is to carry them, has provisions on board for six months. If so the definition of this force must be the East-Indies, if lord Nelson will have the civility to let them pass out of port unmolested. In this conclusion we are confirmed by a private letter from Paris, which states that two persons formerly agents at the court of Tippoo Saib, notorious for their hatred to England, and well versed in the affairs of India, have been sent by Bonaparte to Toulon to accompany the expedition. Regnier, it will be recollect, was the general who commanded for three years in Egypt, and was disgraced by Menou in 1801. He set forth in his charges against Menou and D'Erlaing, that had Bonaparte been able to penetrate into India, he, Regnier, was to be the Governor General there.

Accounts were in the course of yesterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Keith, respecting the blockading squadron off Boulogne, as late as Wednesday last. It is stated that the French troops were seen embarking, but whether for the purpose merely of practice or final embarkation could not be known. Our squadron consisted of 27 sail of men of war of different descriptions, and the weather being moderate, they were enabled to stand pretty close in.

Private accounts from western departments of France, describe that part of the country to be still in a state of considerable agitation. In many places the military have been attacked by the peasants: old animosities and hatreds have been revived, and have caused an open resistance to the execution of the law of military conscription, not only in the department of Deux Sevres, but also in La Vendee. These scenes have not only spread alarm through those countries, but have also occasioned the march of troops and military executions.

February 12.

At Boulogne it is repeated, that an embarkation of the troops had taken place within a few days past; but whether for their exercise as has been the case in Holland, is not clear. Both Mr. Yorke and Mr. Addington are said to have expressed their conviction this week, that the grand at-

tempt will be made in a very short period of time.

There are also accounts from the continent which state, that a body of 50,000 French have been ordered to march into the kingdom of Naples under whose directions she has lately left this for Montreal. If you know nothing of her father, if you will be so

good as to write me, I will posses her of the information. I expect to remain in Philadelphia until some time in April.

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The Marquis Luchefini, and the Forbes & James

Court Cobentzel, have this morning

had conferences with the first consul

and with Talleyrand, and afterwards

dispatched couriers to their respec-

tive courts. The rumors for a con-

gres, and for negotiations between

the belligerent powers, are daily en-

creasing; and it is now said that

Prussia has offered, and been accep-

ted by France, as mediator, togeth-

er with Austria, to restore a peace.

The general opinion in our diplo-

matic circles is, that either before

June hostilities will cease between

England and France, or that Austria,

Russia, Prussia, and Spain will join

in the war.

BOSTON, March 9.

Private Philadelphia.

We are sorry to have to commu-

cate to our readers the disagreeable

intelligence that the U. S. frigate

Philadelphia, of 44 guns, capt. Bain-

bridge, has fallen into the hands of the

Tripolines. It appears that in pur-

suing a Barbary corsair, which was

endeavoring to get in the har-

bor of Tripoli, she got on a rock or

shoal; where she was attacked by a

large number of gun-boats. Her sit-

uation rendered it impossible to bring

the guns to bear properly upon the

enemy; and the attention of the

crew was necessarily divided between

exertions in the combat and efforts

to get the vessel afloat. After the

first resistance the circumstances

would permit, in an ineffectual action

of four hours the Americans were

compelled to surrender. It is said

that there were 350 persons, officers

and men, on board the Philadelphia.

It is added that the officers were

treated with humanity, but the men

were ill-used.

Dispatches, announcing the above-

mentioned unfortunate event, were

put on board a vessel bound to Boston

capt. Lombard, which failed from

Cadiz upwards of fifty days since.

We understand that Capt. Willi-

iams, who has arrived at Gloucester,

32 days from Cadiz, informs that the

officers of the Philadelphia had the

liberty of the city on their parole, un-

der the protection of the British con-

sel: and that commodore Preble

had purchased and equipped two ves-

els to be employed in an attempt to

retake or destroy the frigate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.

Yesterday the following message from

the President was delivered to the two

Houses of Congress by Mrs. Harvie;

To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States,

I communicate to Congress a letter

received from captain Brainbridge, com-

mander of the Philadelphia frigate, in-

forming us of the wreck of that ves-

sel on the coast of Tripoli, and that him-

self, his officers, and men have fallen in-

to the hands of the Tripolitans. This

accident renders it expedient to increase

our force, and enlarge our expences in

the Mediterranean beyond what the last

appropriation for naval service contem-

plated. I recommend therefore to the

consideration of Congress such an addi-

tion to that appropriation as they may

think the exigency requires.

TH: JEFFERSON.

All persons are hereby forewarned

from taking an assignment on a NOTE, giv-

en to me by Doctor John Duhamel, for 231, 10s.

and 3d. to pay as I have paid said note, I

shall not pay it a second time.

Jeremiah Rogers.

March 27, 1804.

3w

1. ST or LETTERS.
Remaining in the Post-Office, Lex-
ington, which is not taken out in
three months, will be sent to the
General Post-Office as dead Let-
ters.

A

Thomas Ammon

Rev. R. Armstrong

John Anderson 5

</



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF OPHELIA.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capit? Proceps logubres
Cantus Melpomene, cui liquidam Pater
Voxem cum Cythara dedit. Hor.

WHERE Death, destructive tyrant, glooms
around, [spread]
And mould'ring tombs are o'er the prospect
Lo! in you sacred solitary ground,
The fair Ophelia rests among the deads.

Ah! what avail? dehat from lises morning hours,
I gaz'd with rapture on her blushing face;
With her of love confes'd the mutual power
Now to resign her to Death's cold embrase;

Flow mournful verse, in softest numbers flow;
Heave thou my breast, with inexpressive woe!

For her ye flowrets mourn, your graces fled,
For her ye plaint willows bending weep;
Ye roses wild, your choicest odours fled,
Where lo! Ophelia's eyes are clos'd in sleep.

For her funeral cypress wave thy head,
And mournful creek within the rulling [spread]
gale,
Whilst the sad yew its gloomy shade shall

And cast a solemn gloom o'er the vale,
Flow mournful verse in softest numbers now;
Heave thou my breast with inexpressive woe!

No more beneath the blossom'd bower regl'd,
With me shall the avoid the mid day beam;

Or in the cool sequester'd valley wind
Along the margin of some silv'ry stream.

No more she'll seek the solitary grove,
When twilight faintly on th' horizon glows;

Where Philomene tunes her notes of love,
And hushes list'ning nature to repose.

Flow mournful verse, in softest numbers flow;
Heave thou my breast with inexpressive woe!

Should I be doom'd to pass the watry roar,
A wretch by billows and misfortunes hurl'd;

An exile, distant from my native shore,
A friendless wand'ring pilgrim of the world;

Yet while this breast shall with existence beat,
Those eyes so cheerles view the orb of day;

E'en when scarce glides the tide of vital heat,

And weaken'd nature sickens with decay;

Still shall my verse in softest numbers flow;

And my breast heave with inexpressive woe.

T. R. S.

"Trifles light as air."

A LAWYER, at Poughkeepsie, was applied to, during his lifetime, by an indigent neighbor, for his opinion on a question of law, in which the interests of the latter, were materially involved. The lawyer gave him his advice, and charged the poor man three dollars for it. "There is the money," said his client, "it is all I have in the world, and my family have been a long time without pork." Thank God," replied the lawyer, "my wife has never known the want of pork, since we were married." "Nor never will," the countryman rejoined, "so long as she has so great a hog as you." The lawyer was so pleased with the repartee, that he forgave the poor fellow, and returned his money.

LEAP YEAR.

IT has from time immemorial been considered a rightful prerogative of the ladies, in Leap Year, without subjecting themselves to any imputation of the want of modesty, to make the first advances in negotiations for matrimonial alliances. The present is the first leap year which has occurred for seven years. A correspondent enquires whether these circumstances will account for the unusual number of marriages which have already taken place, and which are likely to take place in the course of the year.

Cas. U. S.

FOR SALE,

A LOT on Main street, containing 42 feet front, on which is a log house 18 feet square, a very good horse mill 45 by 32, and a well of water. — Also a house and lot on Mulberry street, containing 32 feet 5 inches front and 138 feet back on Thomas Whitney's back line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the lots.

John Harrison.

Lexington, March 13, 1804.

if

COTTON YARN,

40 F a superior quality, for sale at the

store of

Walker Baylor & Son,

if Lexington.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } Oct. 1st, 1803. } if

W

HEREAS a number of the officers of the

late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-

tunate enough to locate their claims in a

tract of country, since found to be com-

prised within the Indian claims. This is

therefore to give notice, that application is

intended to be made, in the name of all those

who wish redress, by petition to Congress;

and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-

ship of the case, but other land will be sub-

stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-

agement of the business, asks, as compensation,

one third only, of what land is actually

located and ultimately saved, he being at all

expense to patent the land. All who wish,

open these terms, their claims to be attended

to, are requested to write forthwith, to Tho-

mas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-

cate with such agent.

Bourbon, set.

Taken up by Robt. Scroggin,

in the waters of Sylas, one deercoloured last

spring horse Colt, no brand, near hind foot

white, about four feet high, large blaze in the

face—appraised to 10 dollars. Given under

my hand this 7th day Jan. 1804.

David Clarkson, j. p.

Taken up by Henry Bushong, on the head of

the East Fork of Big Barren, a black Horse

five years old—14 hands high—has a star and

all his feet white—hip—spot—no brand

perceivable—appraised to 30 dollars.—June 25th

1803.

A copy. Teste—

W. Logan, C. k.

Pilgrim's Songster;

for sale, at this Office,

Price 25 cents.

Nichols County, Nov. 19, 1803.

Taken up by John Kiles, on Main Licking, one bright bay Horse, seven years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, some saddle spots,

a large star in his forehead, a long switchtail,

a natural trotter, and good before, no brand

able—appraised to 30.

David Gray, J. P. N. C.

13

AMERICANUS

13

GEORGE NORTON,

TAKES this method of informing

his friends, and the public in general,

that he continues carrying on the

NAIL MANUFACTORY,

On Main street, and has on hand a

large assortment of Cut and Hammered

NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS,

BRADS, &c. which will sell at the

most reduced prices for Cash.

A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best

quality, from the iron works of Benner

and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

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13

Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1804.

THOMAS PAINE,
TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.
(Concluded.)

The plan, o a descent upon England by gun-boats, began after the first peace with Austria and the acquisition of Belgium by France. Before that acquisition France had no territory on the north sea, and it is there the descent will be carried on. Dunkirk was then her northern limit. The English coast opposite to France on the channel, from the straits between Dover and Calais to the land's end, about three hundred miles, is high, bold and rocky, to the height, in many places perpendicular, of three, four or five hundred feet, and it is only where there are breaks in the rock at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. that a landing can be made, and as those places could easily be protected, because England was mistress of the channel, France had no opportunity of making an invasion, unless she could first defeat the English fleet---But the union of Belgium to France makes a new order of things.

The English coast on the North sea, includes the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire is as level as a bowling green, and approachable in every part for more than two hundred miles. The shore is a clean, firm sand, where a flat bottomed boat may row dry a ground. The country people use it as a race ground and for other sports when the tide is out. It is the weak and defenceless part of England, and it is impossible to make it otherwise---and besides this, there is not a port or harbor in it where ships of the line or large frigates can rendezvous for its protection. The Belgian coast and that of Holland which joins it, is directly opposite this defenceless part, and open a new passage for invasion. The Dutch fishermen know this coast better than the English themselves, except those who live upon it; and the Dutch smugglers know every creek and corner in it.

The original plan, formed in the time of the directory (but now much more extensive) was to build one thousand boats, each sixty feet long, sixteen feet broad, to draw about two feet water, to carry a twenty-four or thirty-six pounder in the head and a field piece in the stern to be run out as soon as they touched ground. Each boat was to carry an hundred men, making in the whole one hundred thousand, and to row with 20 or 25 oars on a side. Bonaparte was appointed to the command, and by an agreement between him and me I was to accompany him, as the intention of the expedition was to give the people of England an opportunity of forming a government for themselves and thereby bring about peace. I have no reason to suppose this part of the plan is altered, because there is nothing better Bonaparte can do. As to the clamor spread by some of the English new-papers that he comes for plunder, it is absurd. Bonaparte is too good a general to undiscipline and disolute his army by plundering, and too good a politician, as well as much accustomed to great achievements, to make plunder his object. He goes against the government that has declared war against him.

As the expedition could choose its time of setting off either after a storm, when the English fleet would be blown off, or in a calm, or in a fog; and as 36 hours rowing would be able to carry them over, the probability is it would arrive, and when arrived no ship of the line or large frigate could approach it on account of the shallowness of the coast; and besides this the boats would form a floating battery close in with the shore of a thousand pieces of heavy artillery; and the attempt of Nelson against the gun-boats at Boulogne shows the insufficiency of ships in such situations---About two hundred and fifty gun-boats were built when the expedition was abandoned for that of Egypt, to which the preparations had served as a feint.

The present impolitic war by the English government has now renewed the plan, and that with much greater energy than before and with national unanimity. All France is alive to chaffie the English government for recommending the war, and all Europe stands still to behold it. The preparations for the invasion, have already demonstrated to France, that England ought never have permitted her to know, which is, that she can hold the English government in terror and the whole country in alarm whenever she pleases, and that without employing a single ship of the line, and more effectually than if she had an hundred sail. The boasted navy of England is out-done by gun-boats! It is a revolution in naval tactics. But we live in an age of revolutions,

The preparations in England for defence are also great, but they are marked with an ominous trait of character, there is so setting fallen on the face of affairs in England. Not an address, has been presented to the king by any county, city, town or corporation since the declaration of war. The people unite for the protection of themselves and property against whatever events may

happen, but they are not pleased and their silence is the expression of their discontent.

Another circumstance, curious and awkward, was the conduct of the house of commons with respect to their address to the king in consequence of the king's speech at the opening of parliament. The address, which is always an echo of the speech, was voted without opposition, and this equivocal silence passed for unanimity. The next thing was to present it, and it was made the order for the next day that the house should go up in a body to the king with the speaker at the head for that purpose. The time fixed was half after three, and it was expected the procession would be numerous, three or four hundred at least, in order to shew their zeal and their loyalty, and their thanks to the king for his intention of taking the field. But when half after three arrived, only thirty members were present, and without forty, (the number that makes a house) the address could not be presented. The sergeant was then sent out, with the authority of a press warrant, to search for members, and by four o'clock he returned with just enough to make up forty and the procession set off with the slowmores of a funeral, for it was remarked it went slower than usual.

Such circumstance in such a critical juncture of affairs, and on such an occasion, shews at least a great indifference towards the government. It was like saying, you have brought us into a great deal of trouble and we have no personal thanks to make to you. We have voted the address as a customary matter of form and we leave it to find its way to you as well as it can.

If the invasion succeed, I hope Bonaparte will remember that this war has not been provoked by the people. It is altogether the act of the government without their consent or knowledge; and though the late peace appears to have been insidious from the first on the part of government, it was received by the people with a sincerity of joy.

There is yet perhaps one way, if it be not too late, to put an end to this burthenome state of things, and which threatens to be worse; which is for the people, now they are embodied for their own protection, to instruct their representatives in parliament to move for the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, for a treaty ought to be fulfilled. The present is an uncommon case accompanied with uncommon circumstances, and it must be got over by means suited to the occasion. What is Malta to them? The possession of it might serve to extend the patronage and influence of the crown on the appointment to new offices, and the part that would fall to the people would be to pay the expence. The more acquisitions the government makes abroad, the more taxes the people have to pay at home---This has always been the case in England.

The non-fulfilment of a treaty ruins the honor of a government, and spreads a reproach over the character of a nation. But when a treaty of peace is made with the concealed design of not fulfilling it, and war is declared for the avowed purpose of avoiding it, the case is still worse. The representative system does not put it in the power of an individual to declare war of his own will. It must be the act of the body of the representatives, for it is their constituents who are to pay the expence. The state which the people of England are now in, shews the extreme danger of trusting this power to the caprice of an individual, whatever title he may bear. In that country this power is assumed by what is called the crown, for it is not constituted by any legal authority. It is a branch from the trunk of monarchical despotism.

By this impolitic declaration of war, the government of England have put every thing to issue; and no wise general would commence an action he might avoid, where little is to be gained by gaining the battle, and every thing is to be lost by losing it. An invasion and a revolution, which consequently includes that of Ireland, stand now on the same ground---What part the people may finally take in a contest pregnant with such an issue, is yet to be known.

By the experiment of raising the country in mass the government have put arms into the hands of men whom they would have sent to Botany Bay but a few months before, had they found a pike in their possession. The honor of this project, which is copied from France, is claimed by Mr. Pitt; and no project of his has yet succeeded in the end, except that of raising the taxes and ruining the bank. All his schemes in the revolutionary war of France failed of success and finished in discredit. If Bonaparte is remarkable for an unexampled series of good fortunes, Mr. Pitt is remarkable for a contrary fate: and his want of popularity with the people, whom he deserted and betrayed on the question of a reform of parliament, sheds no beams of glory round his projects.

If the present eventful crisis, for an eventful one it is, should end in a revolution, the people of England have, within their glance, the benefit of experience both in theory and fact. This was not the case at first. The American revolution began on untried ground. The rep-

resentative system of government was then unknown in practice, and but little thought of in theory. The idea that man must be governed by effigy and show, and that superstitious reverence was necessary to establish authority, had so benumbed the reasoning faculties of man, that some bold exertion was necessary to shock them into reflection. But the experiment has now been made---The practice of almost thirty years, the last twenty of which have been of peace, notwithstanding the wrong headed tumultuous administration of John Adams, has proved the excellence of the representative system, and the world is now the preceptor of the old. The children are become the fathers of their progenitors.

With respect to the French revolution, it was begun by good men and on good principles, and I have always believed it would have gone on so, had not the provocative interference of foreign powers, of which Pitt was the principal and vindictive agent, distracted it into madness and sown jealousies among the leaders.

The people of England have now two revolutions before them. The one as an example; the other as a warning. Their own wisdom will direct them what to chuse and what to avoid, and in every thing which regards their happiness, combined with the common good of mankind, I wish them honor and success.

THOMAS PAINE.

America, March 4, 1804.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred Hunter.

Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded, provided the mare proves not to have been with foal, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse; 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the stallion, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of sending her gratis next season. Attestation notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid. Mr. Peter Lot, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risque of their owners.

PATMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers---Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started---Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 10, 1804. 6

The full blooded Horse

Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington---and will be let to mares at Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington call price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars cash, in the season---or Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand---to insure a mare with foal, Twenty Dollars; every sixth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

BARONET.

Is a thorough bred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour,

five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported---old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying-Childers, out of a Confederate Filly---she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan---Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delaney; Wild-Dair became so famous that he was returned to England.

PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet, at 3 years old, won the Catterick sweepstakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others.---The next time he started, won a £50 plate.---The following year, beat Windlestone a mare, for 500 guineas (or 2330 dollars) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton, beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Africh, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the prince of Wales. Baronet when 6 years old won the great Oakland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19,133 dollars) when 19 horses started amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, March 1, 1804.

The thoroughbred Horse

OLYMPUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable, within two miles of Greenburgh, and will cover mares at the moderate price of Ten Dollars in cash, payable at the expiration of the season, or I will receive in payment good healthy three year old steers, and upwards, if delivered at my house before the 15th of June next, at the rate of 15s. per hundred for the neat weight, which shall be judged by two good respectable men, in case the parties cannot agree. Five Dollars the single leap to be paid when the mare is covered. Twenty dollars to insure a foal. Good pasture for mares at a distance gratis. I have three fields well enclosed in grass, one of 70 acres in blue grass, the other two of 60 acres each, well let with nimble will, and other grass. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible for either. The season to begin the 1st of April, and expire the 15th of July. If there should be any mares who are not done with the horse at that time, they may be put longer.

OLYMPUS:

Is a beautiful sorrel, full fifteen hands three inches high, four years old this spring, well formed, and is of the best running blood, as will appear from his pedigree. He was got by the celebrated imported horse Diomedes; his dam by Col. Symm's Old-Wild-Air, his grand dam by Col. Baylor's imported horse Farnought, his great grand dam by the celebrated imported horse Starling, his great great grand dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, and out of a full bred mare. The dam of Olympus is the dam of Overton's filly, who has made a considerable figure on the turf, in Virginia. Old Diomed, has undoubtedly been one of the best racers on the English turf, his winnings in one year amounted to 5120 guineas. And his winnings next year amounted to 2580 guineas. After that he run only for the King's plates, and acquired great credit. He covered nigh, and his colts are ranked among the best horses in England, he was 21 years old when he was imported to America, and ever since has covered higher than any horse in Virginia, and from the great success his colts had last fall, he now stands at 15 guineas a mare, which is five more than he covered at before, and is 27 years old this spring.

Wm. BARRET.

Green county, March 13th 1804

Political, Commercial and Moral

REFLECTIONS

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MACRUDER.

For sale at this office.

ALBERT,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, in King and Queen county, Virginia, will continue to stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Scott county, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, at the prices published last season viz. Eighteen dollars on a promissory attested note sent with the mare, payable the twenty-fifth day of December ensuing, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen Dollars, paid by the first day of August ensuing. Nine Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and if she should take the second time, Nine Dollars will be required as above, then the mare will be entitled to the season. Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, provided the owner keeps her until it is expressly known that she is not in foal; but if they should part with the mare before the time expressed, the owner must be entitled to pay the insurance money. In all cases, half a Dollar to the groom, paid when the mare receives the horse. Large pasturage of Blue Grass, Timothy and Clover, well enclosed, gratis, for any mares coming more than twelve miles. Mares may be furnished with grain plentifully, at 8 shillings per week, for all those who may so direct, all care imaginable will be taken to accommodate my customers; but will not be responsible for casualties, escapes, &c. that may happen. Boys coming with mares shall have their board gratis.

ROBERT SANDERS.
March the 7th, 1803.

The thoroughbred horse ALBERT was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Dampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. Americus was got by the imported horse Shark. Shark was got by Mark, his dam by Shafton's Snap, his grand dam by Marlborough, out of a natural Barb mare. Wild Air was got by Farnought. Tarnought by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Vampier was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Albert's dam was the dam of Kitty Medley, Minerva, Melia, Americus, Rozetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be six years old in April, upwards of five feet two inches high, a bay roan.

JOHN HOSKINS,
King & Queen county, Virg.
February the 5th, 1803.

Teste,
William Shorridge,
Francis Kerr,
John Edwards.

WHEREAS some reports have been prevailing, which originated from designing men, that Albert had scarcely a mare that proved in foal from the last season, I think it necessary to inform gentlemen, that the report is erroneous. Although false as it is, it might prove an injury to Albert's reputation; also my interest; but hope gentlemen of understanding will judge for themselves. I put nineteen mares to Albert, several at two years old, and have not the least doubt of sixteen of them being in foal, neither have I heard of more than five or six that failed being in foal.

ROBERT SANDERS.
March the 7th, 1804.

March the 7th, 1804.
I hereby certify that I lived with Col. Robert Sanders last year, and was present when almost every mare was put to Albert, which was upwards of ninety, and have never heard of more than five or six that have failed being with foal; further I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

BENJ. WHARTON,
Scott county.

SPREAD EAGLE.

The Celebrated English Stallion

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, in Lexington, at his former stand, and will be let to mares at Thirty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of August, by the payment of Twenty Dollars; and Forty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, so soon as she is put to the horse—Attested notes for Thirty Dollars the season, and Forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1804.

Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from sire and out of sisters

he is of superior size—bones, blood, and beauty inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly fifteen hands high; well proved as a racehorse, running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America to Col. John Humes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he (the last season that he made there) covered two hundred and thirty four mares, in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis, for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in cases of accidents or escapes. I will furnish grain, and feed the mares at three shillings per week, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence.

W. T. BANTON.

Spread Eagle.

He was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by En-gineer, out of the dam of Bay Mal-ton, and Treasurer; she was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller; Young Greyhound; Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Makeless Brimmer; Sons of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare.

Performance.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the flat, (7 sub-scribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Priuce's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, until then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 sub-scribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of a hundred guineas, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, & lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1804.

N. B. Mares that were put to Spread Eagle last season, that did not prove with foal, and were not disposed of by the person who put them, are at liberty to fetch them this season, and put again gratis, and will be allowed the same privilege so long as I keep the horse; and if I should dispose of him, have the privilege of putting to any other horse that I should have or get to keep.

4W W. T. B.

TUP

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard Jr. John L Hickman, Willis Field and Elisia Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to send mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons wish it.

W. SMALLEY.

The full blooded English Race Horse,

TUP,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to

all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.—Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity. Some few of the certificates are hereunto subjoined.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Euston, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstakes of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed.)

JAMES WEATHERBY.
London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Cols, by Javelin, out of Flavia (TUP)

Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda,

Mr. W. Aston's Queen James,

Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filly Flavia, by his Arabian,

Mr. Burlton's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus,

Lord Offord's Filly, by his Arabian,

Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777.

W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons. —He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is sire to some of the best horses on the British turf.—

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstakes of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market, see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood mare, and was always put to the best horses.

Fall season gratis, to all mares that do not prove with foal, that are put to the season; provided the seasons are paid punctually agreeable to the terms of the advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

I do certify, that in the season of 1802 I put two mares to W. Smalley's TUP, which has produced two of the finest fillies, I think, I ever bred, and I have been in the habit of breeding fine colts for several years from fine horses, to wit: Pantaloan, Old Medley, Shark, Highflyer, &c.

Will. Frazer.
Virginia, Spotsylvania,
Sept. 6, 1803.

I do certify, that I had two colts, one by the imported horse TUP, one of which died about three months old, the other is superior to any colt the mare ever bore by other horses to the number of four, both in point of size and figure, and I have every reason to believe him a sure foal getter.

John W. BARTON.
Virginia, Culpepper County,
September 15, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past, and his colts that I have seen are uncommonly fine, particularly one of my own; I think him one of the best foal getters that ever stood in these parts, and I really regret he is about to be moved out of my reach.

Collest Conway.
Orange County, Virginia,
August 22, 1803.

I do hereby certify that the imported horse TUP has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past; the colts that I have seen are uncommonly fine; I have one high formed and really elegant; I think him the finest foal getter that ever stood in these parts, and do really regret he is about to be removed out of my reach.

John Gibson.
Virginia Orange County,
September 19, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood two seasons in my neighborhood; I have seen some of his colts, and think them elegant, high formed and large, and I believe him to be a true foal getter.

Wm. Morton.
Virginia, Orange County,
22d September, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood for two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen many of his colts, and do think them superior to any colts that ever were in Orange; my father has a colt got by TUP, equal to any colt in America.

Joseph Alcock.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen several of his colts, and think them remarkably fine—

I have one myself which I think superior to any I ever had—I have not reason to believe but he is a sure foal getter, and cannot but regret that he is about to leave the neighborhood.

James Williams.
Orange, September 23, 1803.

I am well acquainted with James Williams, William Morton and Joseph Alcock, who have given certificates relating to the imported horse TUP.—They are all men of the first respectability in Virginia.—The other gentlemen I am not acquainted with.

George Johnson.
Paris, March 24, 1804.

Many other certificates to the same effect are now in my possession, which any person may see upon application.

TUP will be shown in Lexington at May court.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

1.	C. Brown top Boots,	3
2.	Black top do.	7
3.	Three quarter do.	5 1-2
4.	foxed,	6
5.	Half do. 5, if foxed	5 50
6.	Mens' lined and bound Shoes	2
7.	Mens' kip-skin do.	1 75
8.	Mens' coarse do.	1 50
9.	Womens' Slippers from 1 to 2	25
10.	Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

NANCE and REDE, Ministers of the Christian Church, expect to preach on Saturday evening, the 7th of April, by early candle light, at Hugh Crawford's on Main street—Next day at 12 o'clock at John Murphy's, one mile from Lexington—likewise at 3 o'clock in the evening at the Baptist meeting-house in Lexington.

March 20,